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\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

A Weekly Review Of The Great War

The Austrian army is sweeping down the Adriatic coast from Cattaro without encountering any serious resistance and at this rate it will not be long before Albania is practically in their hands. The Italians were depended upon to defend Albania with the aid of the Serbian soldiers there, since they have always regarded Albania as within their sphere of influence and they were already in possession of its chief harbors, Durazzo and Avlona. General Giovanni Ameglia, who had charge of the Italian conquest of Libya, is in command of the Italian army in Albania, which includes some of the veterans of his African campaign. He was said to have at his command 175,000 Italian troops besides the remnants of the Serbian army which retreated into Albania, perhaps a hundred thousand more. There was also an Albanian force of unknown number under Essad Pasha, who might be expected to defend Scutari against the Austrians as stoutly as he did against the Montenegrins three years ago. All these together with such Montenegrins as refused to surrender to the Austrians would certainly have been able to hold the Albanian mountains against the invaders for a time especially since Italy has command of the Adriatic and would supply the armies from the coast while the Austrians and Bulgars must come a long distance overland without railroads or even highways back of their lines.

It is no wonder then that England and France were shocked to hear that Italy was withdrawing her troops from Durazzo as rapidly as possible and had apparently no intention of trying to hold any part of Albania except the port of Avlona. The munitions and provisions which had been stored at Durazzo for the campaign are being taken back to Italy; not to Avlona as might have been expected.

The British forces on the Tigris and Euphrates are in a very critical situation. A heavy and long continued rainstorm, unusual in this region, has raised the Tigris four feet and flooded the low banks on each side where the English and Indian soldiers are encamped. The level and barren plains afford no natural protection and elaborate entrenchments like those in Belgium are impossible.

Last week we said that the relief expedition under General Aylmer had arrived at Essam, within six miles of the beleaguered force under General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara. This was the statement made to Parliament by Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, but it seems that he was muddled in his geography for a few days later it was acknowledged that a mistake had been made in the location of Almer's army, which was twenty-three miles away instead of six. Apparently the relieving army has been held in check by strong force of Turks near Sheik Said. The Turkish War Office reports that the British have been driven back several miles with a loss of three thousand. If this is true it puts off indefinitely the rescue of General Townshend's army, which is entrenched at Kut-el-Amara and surrounded by the enemy; and since this force, variously surmised to number between ten and thirty thousand men, is altogether cut off from the base of supplies at the mouth of the Tigris it cannot be expected to hold out very long unless it gets food and munition. The Turks report the capture of a thousand camels used in bringing up supplies.

Perhaps the pressure upon the British along the Tigris may be relieved by the necessity of diverting Turkish troops to the Caucasian frontier where the Russians have taken the offensive. The Grand Duke Nicholas was placed in command of the Caucasus when he was superseded by the Czar as head of the Russian armies in Europe after the loss of Poland Galicia. His winter campaign in this new field opens out most promisingly by a westward drive that has brought him within gun-shot of Erzerum. The Turks dislodged by a sudden attack from the position they have held for the past year in the mountains near the border, were driven back toward Erzerum by the Cossacks, who took four thousand prisoners as well. According to the Russian account the Turks were completely routed and abandoned tents, guns and ammunition in enormous quantities. Erzerum is the strongest fortified city in eastern Turkey and formerly stood long sieges by the Russians. Modern artillery may have made it more vulnerable.

Altho King Nicholas of Montenegro fled to France without concluding the peace negotiations which he had initiated, the Austrians found in Montenegro two members of the Montenegrin cabinet, General Becer and Major Lampar, with whom their delegates, Field Marshal von Hofer and Major Schuppich, arranged the terms of surrender.

The British are pressing the Germans hard in the Kamerun region of German West Equatorial Africa. A Spanish official communication says that 900 Germans and 14,000 of their colonial troops have crossed the southwest border and sought asylum in Spanish Guinea, where they were disarmed and interned.

Except on the Western line in France and Belgium and on the Caucasus front, little fighting of moment is in progress in any of the war theaters. In northwest Russia there have been aerial raids by both the Germans and Russians.

According to Washington dispatches the outlook for an early settlement of the Louisiana case again is promising, in the opinion of diplomats and officials.

"The Phure Stuph"

By ???

Mr. Eugene Lackhart, Entertainer:—"Now girls, when you go to choose a husband, -er-er, but my advice to you is to leave the husbands alone and go after the single man."

Wherefore Eugene? It seems to us that the husbands are safer. For obvious reasons the poor devils could not afford to kiss and TELL.

The following little gem, containing a world of wisdom, was discovered in an English periodical:

"There are some who kiss and tell,

But wisely has the poet sung,
Man may hold all kind of posts,
If he'll only hold his tongue."

Defeated young lawyer emerging from the court house:—"The law is an ass—the law is an ass." Defeated politician standing near:—"Well if the law is an ass, politics sho is a son-of-a-gun."

To the Chesterfield girl who's never been kiss'd,
All we've got to say is this,
She don't know what she's miss'd;
Until she's kiss'd and KISS'D,
And experienced the bliss,
Of a true, true lover's kiss,
If you think we're wrong in this,
Then you just try it, Miss.

The best chap I've met in all my time,
Is good old Amos Free,
For if your shipment don't come on time,
He'll lend you a Qt.

Booster Chautauqua A Great Event

Chesterfield's first Chautauqua has passed into history. For three days the town has reveled in intellectual enjoyment. Lectures and music, recitations and monologues, magic and yodling have drawn crowds to the auditorium and churches.

An excellent program was expected from the Radcliffe attractions, but they have surpassed our expectations. Words of praise and congratulation are heard on every hand. Perhaps the most frequent expression used is that "any one entertainment was well worth the price of a season ticket."

Two excellent sermons by Dr. William Rader on Sunday were thrown in for good measure.

A review of the various forms of the entertainment would be valueless. Those who attended do not need to be told wherein they were entertained and benefited and those who failed to attend need only to be told that they have missed some of the keenest of intellectual enjoyment and inspiration to nobler living.

A very valuable and lasting contribution to the three-day exercises was the three lectures given by Messrs. Barton, Swearingen and Stevenson. South Carolina is richly endowed with talented speakers, but no better could be found within her borders than the three gentlemen selected by the committee.

Mr. Stevenson spoke in glowing terms of Chesterfield's future. He urged the board of trade to wake up and get busy and insisted on hearty co-operation by all the citizens. All the speakers argued that this town could be made so attractive that Chesterfield's youths will be content to remain here rather than seek their fortune elsewhere and that people from other sections may be induced to locate here.

So thoroughly satisfactory was this experiment that a new contract was made for next year and instead of fifteen guarantors as for the last one, more than twenty citizens gladly signed up for next year.

The signers of the new contract are:

D. P. Douglass, L. H. Trotti, C. O. Douglass, W. J. Perry, J. A. Welsh, W. G. White, P. M. Therrell, D. H. Douglass, Emley Armfield, J. T. Horst, B. S. Funderburg, H. M. Odum, E. H. Melton, R. M. Myers, W. A. Douglass, Geo. K. Laney, W. J. Douglass, W. J. Tiller, J. L. Tyler, R. M. Newsom, B. J. Douglass, S. A. Porter.

The Chesterfield Baptist Church

We had a good day last Sunday. Dr. William Rader, Director of the Chautauqua, preached Sunday morning on the subject of Temptations, what they are, what they are for and how to use them. Devine and human help in temptations. The sermon was a magnificent one and was enjoyed by a large congregation.

Let all the members bear in mind that the first quarter of the associational year now closes. Home and Foreign Missions and Ministerial Educational will be contributed to for the next two months. Let's make a manly effort to do the splendid thing by these objects now.

Sunday school next Sunday morning at 10:30. A large attendance is desirable—come right along please!

What was that said about buying a piano for the church? Waiting! Also a library for the Sunday school is being considered.

B. S. Funderburg, pastor.

Johann—Did you call me a liar?

Henri—Not at all! I merely remarked that the sinuosity of your ultimate conclusion was due to a superficial succedaneum for the veracious reality. Have a Fatima.

Some Suggestions About The Use of Fertilizers

The fertilizer situation has become so acute owing to the scarcity of ingredients upon which farmers of South Carolina have been accustomed to depend that the State Department of Agriculture is issuing in bulletin form information as to the best way to meet the situation.

The following is from the pen of Mr. T. E. Keitt, chemist for South Carolina Experiment Station:

The standard materials that have formerly been used as fertilizers are both scarce and high in price. Many materials are being pressed on the market as substitutes, and there is grave danger that our farmers will become over enthusiastic and waste a considerable amount of money at a time when they can ill afford the loss.

Such material as land plaster and phospho-lime are being offered at comparatively high prices. Farmers are being led to believe that these materials will liberate considerable quantities of potash from the insoluble supply already present in the soil. As a rule, they do not realize that they have been applying land plaster for years in the acid phosphate that has gone into both home-mixed and factory-mixed fertilizers. Therefore, we should expect that most of the results to be derived from this material have already been accomplished.

The use of ground limestone for the correction of acidity in the soil and for the growth of certain legumes is highly desirable, but it cannot be considered a "cure all", and if it is pushed to such an extent that there is considerable pecuniary loss, there is danger that its use for the above named purpose will be reduced in the future.

Burnt lime possesses certain characteristics, such as flocculation of colloidal matter and granulation of clay, to a much more marked extent that does ground limestone. Burnt lime is more drastic in its chemical action in that it corrects acidity more rapidly and also hastens

the decomposition of the store of organic matter in the soil. It may be used for immediate results on rich land, but it should be remembered that the increase in crop yield is at the expense of the plant food stored up in the soil.

Ground phosphate rock can be used to advantage only on certain classes soils, or in combination with animal manure or green manures—such as are furnished by cover crops. It is preferable to apply to the soil in fall, when the cover crop is planted. In this way all of the phosphorus that the cover crop takes up will be stored in the soil in the readily available organic form when that crop is turned under. The phosphorus of this organic matter will be liberated as nitrification proceeds and the products of nitrification, such as organic acids and carbon dioxide, will act on the applied phosphate rock to some extent. Ground phosphate rock may be sprinkled in the stalls or manure pit at the rate of from 50 to 250 pounds per ton of manure accumulated, depending upon the quantity of manure that you intend to apply per acre, in order to get the proper application of ground rock per acre. Our experiments show that an application of about 500 pounds per acre give best results from a monetary standpoint. Ground phosphate rock may be used to advantage on soils in a high state of cultivation as there is a good supply of organic matter present in such soils. For use on very poor to ordinary lands it is almost valueless. This material seems to give comparatively better results on corn than on cotton. See Bulletin 178 S. C. Experiment Station.

The reader is referred to S. C. Experiment Station Bulletin 182 for a treatise on various materials found on the farm that contain potash. Of these materials animal manure is the one most generally available. It will give better returns applied to cotton than to any other general farm crop.

The Chesterfield Drug Co.

The Store of Pure Drugs

Only pure and fresh drugs handled. Prescriptions carefully and promptly filled.

Our Fount Drinks

Cannot Be Surpassed

Delicious, Pure and Savitary.

Tanlac

The Great Body Builder

Have you tried it? The only way to prevent colds and grip is to keep the body in good condition. Tanlac will help you resist disease. It will help you to recover from the ravages of the grip.

The Chesterfield Drug Co.

Now Feels Entirely Well

Those who have backache, rheumatism, stiff and swollen joints or other symptoms of kidney trouble will be interested in a statement from A. H. Francis, Zenith, Kan., who writes: "I had a severe pain in my back and could hardly move. I tried several remedies with no results. I took about two-thirds of a 50c box of Foley Kidney Pills and now feel entirely well." Middle-aged and older men whose kidneys are weakened find these safe pills give relief from sleep-disturbing bladder ailments.—Square Deal Drug Store.

"Like father, like son," says the old saw. But a girl may like the son without having any use for the old gentleman.

A man who is continually harping on his virtue has at least one vice.

Nothing obstructs progress so much as ignorance and prejudice.

Yankee—What make the streets of Boston so crooked?

Doodle—Let me smell your breath.

Many Southern Girls Help Their Families

Nearly 50,000 girls in the 15 Southern States were enrolled in 1915 in the girls' canning clubs carried on cooperatively by the State agricultural colleges and the department of agriculture. The purpose of these clubs is to encourage girls 10 to 18 years to grow tomatoes and other vegetables in tenth-acre gardens and to can their products for home use or for sale. These clubs are under the supervision of nearly 400 women agents, who represent jointly the Office of Extension Work, South, of the States Relations Service, and the extension department of the several State colleges.

During the first year membership, those in charge find that caring for one crop, preferably tomatoes, in a tenth-acre garden and selling or canning the product, gives even a very ambitious girl all the work she can do. In the second and later years, however, the girls are encouraged to raise two or three different kinds of vegetables in their plots and to extend their canning operations, as their skill grows, to other surplus products of the farm, and especially to the putting up of small fruit, orchard fruits, and native wild fruits, which make a palatable or marketable product when processed. The principal object of the club is to teach the girls how to keep the surplus fruits and vegetables from going to waste, and by canning, to make them a valuable addition to the food supply of the farm home, especially through the winter. Many ambitious girls, however, not only put up enough canned goods and jars of fruit for home consumption, but make a tidy monetary profit besides. While the figures of profits for 1915 are not yet compiled, it is known that in 1914, 7,793 canning-club girls who rendered full reports of their work put up 1,918,024 cans, jars, and other containers of fruits and vegetables, which were worth, according to conservative estimates, \$284,880, of which nearly \$200,000 could be credited to profit. It is estimated that the average profit per member was \$23.30. These figures of course, do not include the products of many thousands of children who failed to send in accurate reports but who, it is known, raised and canned thousands of dollars worth of products from their own gardens and from their fathers' truck patches.

Many of the better-trained club members, not content with the raising of gardens during the summer, have taken up gardening in the winter where climatic conditions were suitable. Many of them are growing such vegetables as spinach, cauliflower, lettuce, endive, asparagus and celery, some of which were entirely new to the girls who have taken them up. Here is the story of an 11-year-old Virginia club girl who, on November 16, 1914, began a winter garden 20 feet wide and 50 feet long, which was a part of her tenth-acre garden cultivated the previous summer. Spinach, lettuce, radishes, rape, kale, and mustard were planted in November and December, and in March and April potatoes and peas. She gathered in all 357 pounds of vegetables and sold from her cold frame 700 collard plants, 800 cabbage plants, and 400 tomato plants. This crop was worth \$17.05. She writes: "My mother has learned how to make a great many new dishes out of the vegetables in my winter garden."

For Sale or Rent

Five-room house in town on Scotch road. For information see Carl Douglass at Armfield Hardware.

18—What is a groundhog?

15—Sausage I suppose.

The Perils of Pauline

The "Perils" continue to grow in interest as the plot thickens and the villains grow more daring and determined in the efforts to take the life of the beautiful heroine.

The scenes of the fifth episode, appearing next Tuesday evening, move from a fashionable New York reception hall to Chinatown, the scene of many unsolved murder mysteries.

It will be remembered that it was amid these scenes that Elsie Segal, the beautiful mission worker met her fate some years ago. But unlike Miss Segal's case, our heroine is rescued by the brave and resourceful Harry.

The scenes are genuine and the acting superb.

CORRESPONDENCE

LUCKISVILLE

Mr. Lyde Ruthven has been quite sick for the last week with la grippe.

Mr. O. C. Bowman of Wadesboro, N. C., is in this community having some building done on his place with the view to moving new tenants on the farm.

Mr. Sam Byrd is stepping high. It is a big boy.

Dr. J. T. Buff, of Patrick has purchased a new Ford.

Rev. Thames, of Patrick, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilks last week.

SNOW HILL.

Mr. L. B. Davis doing some building on his place that adds much to the improvement.

There is much being said about erecting a new school building at Snow Hill. We hope it will not be all talk. Superintendent Rouse was here a few days ago and make a fine talk on this subject.

We are glad to see Mr. W. R. Gaddy out again after being confined to his room for some time.

Rev. J. K. Hair preached a very interesting sermon at Parkers school house Sunday afternoon. There will be a Sunday school organized there next Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

Misses Nezzie and Ise Griggs of Vaughn community spent Saturday and Sunday here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Davis.

Messrs. Roy Melton and C. W. Winfree spent Sunday and Monday in Wadesboro, visiting relatives and friends.

The Sunday school at Snow Hill has been postponed until the first Sunday in April.

McEEE

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ingram, of Kershaw, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Ingram a few days last week.

Mrs. W. M. Steen and children spent the week end here with relatives.

Messrs. Joe Hough and C. C. Pagette of Bethune were in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Estelle Blackwell returned to her home at Jefferson Saturday after spending some time here with relatives.

Dr. J. D. Ingram and Messrs. J. E. Middleton and Howard Raley spent Friday in Kershaw.

Rev. A. W. White of Jefferson filed his regular appointment here Sunday.

Cut This Out—It Is Worth Money

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., Chicago, Illinois, writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for lagrippe, coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for lame back, weak kidneys, rheumatism, bladder troubles, and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic, for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels. Square Deal Drug Store.